

APPLICATION
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TITLE: NETWORK POLICY DISTRIBUTION

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NETWORK POLICY DISTRIBUTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to network policy distribution.

BACKGROUND

For two computers to communicate with each other over a network, the network systems on the two computers typically are configured so that they are compatible. For example, if two computers are to encrypt data communicated between them, both computers may use the same encryption and decryption methods. For small networks with simple computers, an operator may manually configure the network systems at each of the computers.

Alternatively, a policy server computer on the network may configure the network systems of the computers on the network. The network configuration data for the computers are stored in policy files or in a policy database on the policy server. The policy server configures the network systems of the computers by transmitting configuration data from the policy files or database to the computers. Policy clients on the computers may then change the network configuration of the computers using the transmitted configuration data.

For a policy client to configure a network system using a policy file, the policy file is typically formatted in a particular way. The rules for formatting a policy file are referred to as a schema. Different clients may require different policy files formatted according to different schemas.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a network of computers according to the invention;

FIG. 2 shows a first part of a network policy according to a first version;

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FIG. 3 shows a schema of the first version of the network policy;

5 FIG. 4 shows a schema of a second version of a network policy;

FIG. 5A shows a second part of the network policy of FIG. 2 and a translation specification;

10 FIG. 5B shows a translated version of the network policy of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a flow chart of the process implemented by the server of FIG. 1;

FIG. 7A is a flow chart of the process implemented by one of the clients of FIG. 1; and

15 FIG. 7B is a flow chart of the process implemented by another one of the clients of FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As shown in FIG. 1, a network 10 connects client computers 12, 14, 16 to a server 18. The server 18 has a processor 20 for executing computer programs, a network interface 24 for communicating over the network 10, and a storage subsystem 22. Storage subsystem 22 may include a CDROM drive, floppy disk, hard disk, hard disk array, memory, and so on. Processor 20 may cause the network clients 12-16 to change their network configurations by executing policy server 26 software, stored within storage subsystem 22.

Policy server software 26 is associated with a network policy 30, which includes a particular version 34 of a network configuration 32 and a timestamp 35 indicating the time that the network configuration 32 was created. The network configuration 32 is used to configure the clients 12, 14, 16. The clients 12, 14, 16 may differ from each other, for example, because they are from different manufacturers or have different operating systems. Consequently the clients may require different versions of the network configuration 32.

The policy 30 includes a specification 36 for translating the network configuration 32 from the particular version 34 to another version of the policy that may be required by the clients 12, 14, 16. The policy 30 may contain multiple translation specifications 36 to allow the policy to be translated into many different versions.

The policy server software 26 also includes a policy transmitter 40 that transmits the policy 30 over the network 10 to the client computers 12, 14, 16 and a policy translator 42 that can be used to translate the network configuration 32 using the translation specification 36 for client computers 16 that cannot do the translation.

The client computers 12, 14, 16 each contain a network interface 52a, 52b, 52c for communicating with the network 10, a storage subsystem 53a, 53b, 53c, and a processor 54a, 54b, 54c for executing software stored within the storage subsystem. The software sends and receives data over the network through a network system 56a, 56b, 56c and the network interface 52a, 52b, 52c. Policy client software 58a, 58b, 58c, stored within the storage subsystem 53a, 53b, 53c configures the network system 56a, 56b, 56c using the network policy 30 transmitted by the server 18.

Policy client software 58a, 58b, 58c includes a network configurator 60a, 60b, 60c that receives the policy 30 from the server 18 and uses the policy 30 to configure the network system 56a, 56b, 56c. Network configurator 60a, 60b, 60c also records a timestamp 57a, 57b, 57c associated with the network policy 30 that was used to configure the network system 56a, 56b, 56c in the network system. Each network configurator 60a, 60b, 60c is associated with a particular ``schema'' 62a, 62b, 62c of the network configuration 32. A network configurator may not be able to configure a network interface with a policy file that is configured according to a different schema from the one that is expected by the network configurator. The schemas 62a, 62b, 62c of the network

clients are assigned version numbers 64a, 64b, 64c to distinguish one schema from another.

Clients 12, 14 have a policy translator 70a, 70b, which uses the translation specification 36 contained within the policy 30 to translate the network configuration 32 contained within the policy 30 to the version 64a of the schema 62a, 62b associated with the client 12, 14. The network configurator 60a, 60b then configures the network system 56a, 56b using the translated policy. Thus, sending the translation specification 36 to the clients 12, 14 along with the network configuration allows the same policy 30 to be used in configuring clients that may have different policy versions. Since only one policy 30 is maintained on the server, the amount of effort and resources needed to maintain the policy 30 is reduced. Traffic within the network 10 may also be reduced by broadcasting the policy 30 to both clients 12, 14 in the same transmission.

Client 16 is not equipped with a policy translator. If the policy 30 does not have the same version 64c as client 16, client 16 sends a policy error 71 to the server 18. The policy translator 42 on the server 18 then translates the policy 30 into the version 64c associated with the client 16 and transmits the translated policy 72 to the client 16. The network configurator 60c of the client 16 uses the translated policy 72 to configure the network system 56c. Thus the policy 30 can be used with a client 16 that is not equipped to translate the policy.

The policy 30 may, for example, be represented in a tag-based language such as the eXtensible Markup Language (XML), HyperText Markup Language (HTML), or Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). The invention will be described with reference to an implementation where the policy is represented as an XML file with the translation specification being represented in an eXtensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) file. The policy translators 40, 70a, 70b are eXtensible Stylesheet language translators (XSLT). XML and XSL are document

formatting and translating languages promulgated by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). XSL translators are easily available because XSL is used in many different applications. For example, the XSL translator included in Internet Explorer by Microsoft Inc. may be used as a policy translator 40, 70a, 70b.

As shown in FIG. 2, a network policy 30 specifies the version 34 of a schema to which the policy 30 conforms and a timestamp 35 indicating the creation time of the policy. Policy 30 conforms to a schema version 1.1. Policy 30 has network configuration data 32 for configuring network systems 56a, 56b, 56c (FIG. 1) of client computers. Network configuration data 32 includes network data encryption settings 90 that network systems 56a, 56b, 56c (FIG. 1) may use when communicating with another computer. The network systems 56a, 56b, 56c of a client computer 12, 14, 16 configured according to the policy 30 proposes a first network setting 90a as an encryption setting for communication between the client computer 12, 14, 16 and another computer. If the first setting 90a is unacceptable to the other computer, the network system 56a, 56b, 56c propose a second setting 90b to the other computer. The first setting 90a proposes a pre-shared 92a authentication method with a DES 94a cipher algorithm, an MD5 hash algorithm 96a and a group identity 98a of DH768. The second setting 90b proposes a "DSS signatures" 92b authentication method with a "Rjindael" 94b cipher algorithm, an SHA-1 hash algorithm 96b and a group identity 98b of DH1024.

As shown in FIG. 3, the schema 100 for the policy 30 (FIG. 2) lists the requirements 101 for the attributes of a network-setting proposal in the policy 30. According to the schema, an ID 102 is required 104 for each proposal. A cipher algorithm 108 selected from "3DES," "DES," "IDEA," "Blowfish," "RC5," "CAST," and "Rjindael" 110 is also required. A hash algorithm 114, a Group ID 116, and an authentication method 118 respectively selected from lists

120, 122, and 124 are also required in the network setting proposal. Schema 100 specifies an arrangement of a version ``1.1'' policy file that can be used by the network configurator 60a, 60b, 60c. A network configurator may not be able to configure a network system with a policy file that does not conform to the schema of the network configurator.

As shown in FIG. 4, an older schema 130 associated with version ``1.0'' network policies does not include the ``Rjindael'' algorithm 94b of policy 30 (FIG. 2) in the list 132 of cipher algorithms 134. Consequently, a network configurator associated with the older schema 130 cannot configure a network system using policy 30.

As shown in FIG. 5A, an XSL translation specification 36 (see also FIG. 1) may be used to translate policy 30 to an older version ``1.0'' which conforms to the older schema 130. The specification includes a set 142 of statements that replace instances of the ``Rjindael'' cipher algorithm with the ``3DES'' algorithm, which is defined in the older schema 130. A statement 142a in the set 142 directs a policy translator to check whether a policy has ``Rjindael'' defined as a cipher algorithm and another statement 142b directs policy translator to change the cipher algorithm to change the cipher algorithm from ``Rjindael'' to ``3DES.'' Thus the specification 36 directs a policy translator to translate a policy from version 1.1 to version 1.0. A statement 146 directs the policy translator to change the policy so that it reflects the older schema version 1.0.

FIG. 5B shows the translated policy 72 resulting from translating policy 30 (FIG. 2) based on specification 36. As shown in FIG. 5B, the version number 150 has been changed from ``1.1'' to ``1.0'' and the cipher algorithm 160 has been changed from ``Rjindael'' to ``3DES.'' However, the timestamp 35 of the policy 72 has not been changed because the translation process does not affect the creation date of the policy. The translated policy 72 may be used by clients 12,

14, 16 (FIG 1) that require a policy that conforms to the schema 130 of FIG. 4.

As shown in FIG. 6, the server 18 begins the process of configuring the clients 12, 14, 16 by broadcasting (600) the network policy 30 on the network 10, so that the policy 30 is received by all the clients 12, 14, 16. By sending the policy 30 to the clients 12, 14, 16 in a single transmission, the server reduces the network traffic needed to configure the clients. The server 18 then checks (602) whether a policy error 71 has been received from any of the client computers 12, 14, 16. If a policy error 71 has not been received, the server 18 continues to wait for an error 71.

Otherwise the server 18 determines (604) the address of the client computer 16 that sent the policy error 71 from the information contained within the policy error. The server 18 also extracts (606) the version 64c of the schema 62c of the client from the information contained within the policy error 71. Upon extracting the version 64c, the policy translator 40 on the server 18 translates (608) the network configuration 32 of the policy 30 to the version 64c using the translation specification 36 to produce a translated policy 72. The server transmits (610) the translated policy 72 to the client computer 16 and stops the process.

As shown in FIG. 7A, the process of configuring a client 12, 14 that includes a policy translator 70a, 70b begins when the client 12, 14 receives (700) a policy 30 from the server 18. The client 12, 14 extracts (701) the timestamp 35 from the policy 30 and checks (702) whether the timestamp 35 is greater than the timestamp 57a, 57b of a network policy that was previously used to configure the network systems 56a, 56b of the clients. A greater timestamp 35 indicates that the policy 30 was created more recently than the policy that was previously used to configure the network systems 56a, 56b of the clients. If the timestamp 35 is not greater, the client 12, 14, terminates the configuration process.

Otherwise, if the timestamp 35 is greater, the client 12, 14 extracts (703) a schema version 34 from the policy 30 and checks (704) if the extracted schema version 34 is the same as the version 64a, 64b associated with the client 12, 14. If
5 the extracted schema version 34 is the same as the version 64a, 64b of the client 12, 14, the network configurator 60a, 60b of the client 12, 14 configures (710) the network system 56a, 56b of the client using the policy 30.

Otherwise, if the extracted schema version 34 is not the
10 same as the version 64a, 64b of the client 12, 14, the policy client 58a, 58b extracts (706) the translation specification 36 from the policy 30 and translates (708) the network configuration 32 of the policy 30 using the extracted specification 36. The network configurator 60a, 60b of the
15 client 12, 14 then configures (710) the network system 56a, 56b of the client using the translated policy.

As shown in FIG. 7B, the process of configuring a client
16 that does not have a policy translator also begins when the client 16 receives (749) a policy 30 from the server 18. The
20 client extracts (750) a timestamp 35 from the policy 30, and checks (751) whether the timestamp 35 is greater than the timestamp 57c of a network policy that was previously used to configure the network systems 56c of the client 16. If the timestamp 35 is not greater, the client 16 terminates the
25 process.

Otherwise, if the timestamp 35 is greater, the client 16 extracts (752) a schema version 34 from the policy 30 and checks (754) if the extracted schema version 34 is the same as the version 64c associated with the client 16. If the
30 extracted schema version 34 is the same as the version 64c of the client 16, the network configurator 60c of the client 16 configures (760) the network system 56c of the client using the policy 30 and terminates the process.

Otherwise, if the extracted schema version 34 is not the
35 same as the version 64c of the client 16, the client 16 waits (756) for a predetermined waiting period and then checks (758)

whether a translated policy 72 has been received from the server 18. By waiting for the predetermined period, the client 16, can receive a translated policy that was broadcast or transmitted (610 FIG. 6) from the server to another client (not shown) which also does not have a policy translator. The different clients are configured to wait for different predetermined periods so that client computers with longer waiting periods can configure their network systems with translated policies which are sent by the server in response to policy errors from clients with shorter waiting periods. This reduces the number of policy errors and translated policies sent over the network, thereby reducing the network traffic.

If a translated policy 72 has not been received, the policy client 58c sends (759) a policy error 71 to the server 18 and then checks (758) if a translated policy has been received. Otherwise, if a translated policy 72 has been received, the client 16 extracts 750 a timestamp from the translated policy and repeats the process (751-760) described above.

Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims. For example, the policy 30 and its translation specification 36 may not be sent in a single file. Instead, the policy and the specification may be sent in two separate files, allowing the same specification 36 to be used with two different policies 30. The server 18 may be configured to transmit the translated policy 72 to a single client 16 instead of broadcasting the translated policy 72 to multiple clients in the network 10. In such a single re-transmission network, the configuration process (FIG. 7B) for a client 16 that does not have a policy translator would not include waiting (756) for a delay time before sending (759) a policy error.